

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
<b>GEN_ARI_1 Gender Equality - Sexual and Gender Based Violence</b> <b>Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.2</u> : Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Services are defined as medical, psychosocial or legal or a combination of different services (holistic approach).</li> <li><b>Different forms of SGBV include physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in public or in private life. It also includes harmful practices, especially female genital mutilation.</b> <u>Physical violence consists of</u> acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or an object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife. <u>Sexual violence is</u> defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone by force or under unequal coercive conditions. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent (e.g. rape, sexual assault, forced prostitution), incest, sexual harassment, trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear of what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading. <u>Psychological violence includes</u> a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. It also includes the increasing trend of cyber violence, or online harassment. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.</li> <li>Monitoring should include qualitative observations to enrich numbers, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The type of support survivors of SGBV received or the combination of such supporting measures.</li> <li>➤ Effects on the target group, for example improvements in their wellbeing or health.</li> <li>➤ Besides service provision to victims or survivors of SGBV, the SDC also supports service providers (state institutions and/or civil society organisations, communities and/or private service providers, schools and education actors) in their capacities and commitment to establishing and providing services, establishing reference systems and collecting data. How far did the SDC intervention result in improved performance or functioning of service providers, referral systems etc.?</li> <li>➤ Furthermore, the SDC promotes changing social norms, perceptions and behaviour within the family, the community and institutions, in order to address underlying root causes of SGBV. What change can be observed in this regard?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u></p>

	a+b+c+d
Measuring unit	Number of beneficiaries – women and men, girls and boys survivors of SGBV – having received support services through an SDC-supported programme:
Disaggregation dimension	a. Number of girls aged under 18 b. Number of women aged above 18 c. Number of boys aged under 18 d. Number of men aged above 18
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At project level, implementing partners</li> <li>• Additional surveys or research by partners or the SDC</li> <li>• Domestic data, statistics by SDC-supported domestic service providers, where available</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>SGBV is one of the most pervasive forms of human rights violations in the world. It is a widespread and persistent phenomenon with especially high incidence in fragile and conflict situations. The majority of victims/survivors of SGBV are women and girls, but men are also affected. It severely affects victims' personal dignity and wellbeing but can also traumatise their family and community. They need support services for their physical and psychosocial recovery and their reintegration into daily life and society. They also need legal services providing access to justice and compensation.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> survivors of SGBV receive the required support,  <b>then</b> they can reintegrate into daily life and society and pursue their life in well-being,  <b>because</b> they are able to recover from their suffering and trauma, regain their physical integrity and confidence and obtain justice and compensation for the assaults.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	With the support of the SDC, in 20.. ww women, xx girls, yy men and zz boys received the required medical, and/or psychological and/or legal and/or economic support for their recovery and improved wellbeing. They were able to regain physical integrity and the required strength and confidence or economic foundations/independence to reintegrate into society. Furthermore, legal support services helped the victims gain access to justice and compensation. Prosecuting perpetrators also means denouncing the use of violence as a behavioural pattern in societies or as a targeted means of warfare. Finally, the SDC may also have contributed to establishing or improving support service systems and enabling national actors to fulfil their obligations.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Aggregated Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_ARI_3 Gender Equality - Women's political participation</b> <b>Percentage of female representation in targeted political bodies</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.5</u> : Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Political bodies include national parliaments, subnational parliaments/other political representative bodies, and governments at subnational levels. It is assumed influence can be exerted from a representation of 30% upwards.</p> <p>Political positions are usually won in elections but may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election and rotation of members.</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<p>a) Number of women in targeted national parliaments</p> <p>b) Number of women in targeted subnational parliaments/other political representative bodies</p> <p>c) Number of women in targeted subnational government councils</p> <p>d) Total number of persons in targeted political bodies</p> <p><u>Calculation</u>: For the calculation the following formula will be applied:  <math display="block">(a+b+c)/d \times 100</math></p>
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At project level, implementing partners</li> <li>Perception surveys, or additional surveys, research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on female political representation, including for example: the enabling, disabling factors for women's entry into political bodies, the support they receive or resistance they face and how they cope with this, the most significant change they experience by themselves and how their participation in such bodies is perceived by male representatives and their constituency, Differences in the case of women from LNOB target population.</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>Today, women still are largely underrepresented in political decision making, as well as in political leadership positions. Worldwide, only 27% of members of parliament, 14% of heads of government/state and around 34% of local governments are women. They often lack necessary financial resources, time, confidence, recognition and support to enter into politics.</p> <p>Equal political participation for everyone is a human right as well as a cornerstone of democracy promotion and inclusive development. Being able to enter into political bodies where political debates and decision making takes place is a sign of women's empowerment and the recognition of their political leadership role.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> women are equally represented in political bodies,</p> <p><b>then</b> they have the opportunity to shape political affairs in their interest, that finally can contribute to improvements for their life and that of their constituency,</p> <p><b>because</b> they use the acquired space, raise their concerns and priorities and represent the interests of their constituency.</p>

Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	With the support of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x female representation in political bodies has reached yy%. This is an expression of their empowerment and recognition of their political leadership role that can positively affect their life and that of their constituency. In this way, the SDC has also contributed to democracy promotion and to reducing the current gender gap on political participation and empowerment.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
<b>GEN_ARI_4 Gender Equality - Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)</b> <b>Number of project/program progress reports that analyse SEAH risks and the measures taken</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation  SDG Target 16.2: Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>PSEAH stands for the <b>prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment</b>. PSEAH is the term used by the United Nations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to refer to measures taken to protect people from SEAH by their own staff and associated personnel. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment is widespread and can have severe mental, physical, social and other consequences for the survivor / victim as well as often for the organisation (loss of qualified staff, negative work atmosphere etc.).</p> <p><u>Sexual Exploitation</u>: Any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual exploitation is a broad term, which includes acts such as, transactional sex, solicitation of transactional sex and exploitative relationship.</p> <p><u>Sexual Abuse</u>: Actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. "Sexual abuse" is a broad term, which includes acts such as rape, sexual assault, forced prostitution etc.</p> <p><u>Sexual Harassment</u>: It is defined as any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.</p> <p>PSEAH needs to be addressed not only as a compliance issue, but as a program issue. It has to be integrated from the very beginning of planning and address every level of the implementation. Safe programming has to be integrated in all thematic program work, in particular those where services to individual beneficiaries are delivered. Safe programming integrates thorough risk analysis from institutional to program set up and implementation, and makes sure that PSEAH systematically reaches program participants. Safe programming means that SEAH mitigation is built into program activities, that it reaches every actor in the implementation chain and that beneficiaries are part of the determination of prevention and protection needs, if feasible.</p>
Measuring unit	Numbers
Disaggregation dimension	a. Number of project/program progress reports that only analyse PSEAH risks b. Number of project/program progress reports that analyse PSEAH risks <i>as well as</i> measures taken  <u>Calculation</u> : For the calculation the following formula will be applied: a+b
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress Reports of projects</li> <li>Annual Reports of partner agencies</li> </ul>

Rationale	<p>Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment remain a significant risk in humanitarian emergency assistance and international cooperation. Power imbalances and dependencies as well as persisting gender inequalities are inherent to humanitarian and development settings and must be addressed, as such disparities are at the root of abuse. People who depend on international assistance have a right to protection from abuse and exploitation, especially from those delivering aid to them. In addition, organisations equally have a duty to their staff to prevent violence and harassment in the workplace. Any transgression is extremely serious and diminishes the confidence and trust among and potentially in people, communities and organisations benefitting from, delivering or funding aid. For the FDFA, the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment is a key priority, both internally and for partner organisations. The FDFA promotes zero tolerance of inaction against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. It is thus crucial that our partner organisations regularly reflect on potential risks and their work with regards to PSEAH.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> the partner organisations and agencies regularly analyse SEAH risks and the measures they take to address these risks in their projects and operations, (including staff management processes),</p> <p><b>then</b> they are able to take measures that result in better and more systematic protection of their beneficiaries and their own staff,</p> <p><b>because</b> their understanding of SEAH risks and the effectiveness and appropriateness of measures continuously increases, they regularly refine their analysis and put insights they gained into practice with concrete measures that enable better PSEAH mainstreaming into programming.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>Thanks to the contribution of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy numbers of project/program progress reports of partner organisations and agencies analyse SEAH risks and the measures they have taken to address these risks, and as a consequence, they constantly refine their risks analysis and adjust respective measures, resulting in better and more systematic protection of their beneficiaries as well as their own staff. This also enhances better PSEAH mainstreaming into programming.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_6 Gender Equality - Women, Peace and Security</b> <b>Percentage of targeted women that directly engage in formal/informal initiatives, processes that prevent, and/or reduce, and/or solve conflicts, and/or reduce violence.</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.5:</u> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted women are supported in their contribution to concrete, constructive, non-violent and peaceful solutions to problems that weaken social cohesion, create tensions and violent conflicts. This can include solutions to problems that threaten the livelihoods of their families and communities (e.g. negative impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and contested natural resources, food crisis, health crisis etc.), that hinder their equal access to public services, resources and decision-making processes.</li> <li>Formal initiatives and processes can among others include formalised spaces of dialogue, decision making, conflict mediation and interaction, for example in public meetings or hearings, in government, parliaments, political parties. In contrast to these, are less formalised, sometimes less visible or behind the scene actions, or those led by individual persons, movements etc.</li> <li>The focus is on women-led processes and contributions in the nearer environment of targeted women, at community or other subnational levels, but also on the incorporation of their respective experience in formal, high level peace processes.</li> </ul>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	a) Number of women surveyed from non-LNOB target population b) Number of women surveyed from LNOB target population c) Total number of targeted women  <u>Calculation:</u> For the calculation the following formula will be applied: $(a+b)/c*100$
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing partners of projects, strategic partner organisations receiving (targeted or core) contributions: Data collection and analysis</li> <li>Additional surveys, perception surveys or research by the SDC or partners for illustrative examples on women-led initiatives, processes, on the enabling factors for their success and resistance they face, the most important change they identify for themselves and how their action is perceived in their nearer environment, and on differences for women from the targeted LNOP population.</li> </ul>
Rationale	Women play a central role in securing the livelihoods of their families, protecting scarce and contested natural resources and maintaining social cohesion. However, they have limited access to resources, services and decision-making processes. Women are underrepresented in political and state institutions and their voices carry too little weight. This not only limits their room for manoeuvre, but also undermines their resilience in overcoming crises. At the same time, women are disproportionately affected by escalating conflicts, violence and insecurity.

	<p>This also applies to climate-related crises. Overall, women are underrepresented and underfunded in the search for peaceful, climate-friendly and sustainable solutions to problems.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> targeted women are supported to engage in and lead initiatives and processes that help to find concrete, constructive, non-violent and peaceful solutions to problems that weaken social cohesion, create tensions and violent conflicts, <b>and if</b> respective acquired experience is incorporated in formal, high level peace processes</p> <p><b>then</b> they contribute to peace building and violence reduction, their positive role is recognised and their participation is strengthened</p> <p><b>because</b> they are empowered, more knowledgeable, better financed and encouraged by their families and nearer environment (e.g. community members, private and public sector representatives or informal leaders, media etc).</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>Thanks to the contribution of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy % of targeted women from LNOB and non LNOB groups have directly engaged in formal/informal initiatives, processes that prevent, and/or reduce, and/or solve conflicts, and/or reduce violence. These are important contributions to promote social cohesion and peacebuilding.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality



Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_7 Gender Equality - Reforms promoting gender equality</b> <b>Number of supported preventions or repeals of gender discriminatory laws, policies, and/or number of supported revised or new laws, policies, which promote gender equality and/or address gender-based violence</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.1</u> : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><b>Gender responsive policies and legal frameworks</b> refer to policies, regulations, laws at sub-national, national and international level, co-influenced by the SDC and partners, which are in favour of and advance of gender equality.</p> <p><b>Support:</b> This includes support for the elaboration, adoption and implementation of revised or new laws and policies that promote gender equality, but also the prevention and repeal of those that stipulate gender inequality and do not prohibit and penalise gender-based violence (GBV), nor include measures for the support of GBV survivors.</p>
Measuring unit	Numbers
Disaggregation dimension	<p>a) Number of gender discriminatory laws or policies prevented or repealed</p> <p>b) Number of revised or new laws, policies adopted, which promote gender equality and/or address gender-based violence</p> <p>c) Number of revised or new laws, policies adopted <i>as well as</i> implemented, which promote gender equality and/or address gender-based violence</p> <p><u>Calculation:</u> For the calculation the following formula will be applied: a+b+c</p>
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At project level, implementing partners</li> <li>• Domestic data where available</li> <li>• Surveys, or research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on supported and co-influenced gender responsive legislation and policy, including for example: type and quality of legislations, policies stopped, revised or newly adopted, their provisions on multiple discrimination, the enabling factors and driving forces, as well as challenges, status of implementation of laws, policies and whether there are appropriate monitoring, control and accountability mechanisms in place.</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>Laws form the entirety of the rules that must be followed in a state. They determine how people live and co-exist, what they are allowed and not allowed to do or must do. Policies define the values and political direction of state action.</p> <p>Despite some progress made over the past decades, important gender gaps remain, and we are currently also experiencing push back and regression. In the overwhelming majority of cases, this is to the detriment of women and girls and persons of non-conforming gender identities, expressions and sexualities.</p> <p>They are disadvantaged by discriminatory laws in the sphere of the family (e.g. inheritance, household responsibilities, child marriage etc.), in the access to productive and financial resources, related to workplace rights, political rights, civil liberties, gender based violence or reproductive autonomy etc. (see for example the Legal Survey of the Social Institutions and Gender Index, Global Report 2023).</p>

	<p>Removing such important structural barriers and replacing them with conducive provisions for gender equality is thus key.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> gender discriminatory laws or policies are prevented or repealed and/or revised or new laws, policies adopted and implemented, which promote gender equality and/or address gender-based violence,</p> <p><b>then</b> the gender inequality and the discrimination against women and girls, as well as persons of non-conforming gender identities, expressions and sexualities can be reduced</p> <p><b>because</b> conducive laws and policies are necessary (but not sufficient) prerequisites to achieve gender equality.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>With the support of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy discriminatory laws, policies that stipulate gender inequality have been prevented or repealed, and zz revised or new laws, policies which promote gender equality and/or address gender-based violence have been elaborated, adopted and implemented at sub-national / national / international level. This provides a necessary prerequisite to achieve gender equality.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_8 Gender Equality - Reduction and redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work</b> <b>Percentage of targeted women and girls who perceive that their unpaid care work is reduced and/or more equally distributed among male and female household members</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. It includes, but is not limited to: collection and transport of water, firewood, and other basic goods; gardening, producing, processing food for household consumption; preparation of meals; dish-washing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing; installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods; childcare, and care of sick, elderly or disabled household and family members.</li> <li>Reduction and more equal share of unpaid domestic and care work includes for example introduction of new technology, infrastructure, caregiving public services (e.g. for elderly, sick, disabled persons), childcare provisions, more equally shared responsibility between women and men, girls and boys within the household.</li> </ul>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	a) Number of surveyed women (aged above 18) b) Number of surveyed girls (aged under 18) c) Total number of targeted women and girls  Calculation: For the calculation the following formula will be applied: $(a+b/c*100)$
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At project level, implementing partners,</li> <li>Perception surveys, or additional surveys, research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on reduced and more equally shared unpaid domestic and care work including for example: enabling/disabling factors, challenges and how these have been addressed, change processes, the most significant change from the perspective of targeted women and girls.</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>On average women and girls spend roughly three times more hours per day than men on unpaid care and domestic work. Stereotyped gender norms result in unequal divisions of labour between men and women. Inadequate cooking, water, sanitation and transport facilities increase women's burdens, as do the lack of early childhood education and care facilities and limited access to social protection and social services. When women are engaged in caregiving and domestic chores, they have less time for paid work, education, political engagement and leisure, which further increases their political and socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> women's and girl's unpaid domestic and care work is reduced and/or more equally distributed among male and female household members,</p>

	<p><b>then</b> their possibility to participate in political, economic, social and public life increases, what can improve their future prospects, living conditions and well-being</p> <p><b>because</b> thanks to different supportive services or infrastructure, and the increasing readiness of men and boys to assume parts of the work burden, women and girls are able to devote more time to their own activities.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>With the support of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy of targeted women and girls perceive that their unpaid domestic and care work is reduced and/or more equally distributed among male and female household members, which enables them to use their time for their own activities. This finally enhances their possibility to participate in political, economic, social and public life and to improve their future prospects, living conditions and well-being. This is an important contribution to transformative change to gender equality.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_9 Gender Equality - Social behaviour change in favour of gender equality</b> <b>Percentage of targeted women who describe more positive attitudes and practices in their environment towards their equal opportunities and rights</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M25-28	<i>Sub-objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.5</u> : Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Women's environment</b> refers to persons, organisations or institutions, which have a more or less direct influence on women's room for manoeuvre, independence, their ability to act and power in decision-making. Depending on the situation, it for example includes household members, community members, private and public sector representatives, civil society organisations or media.</li> <li>• <b>More positive attitudes and practices</b> refer to a change of entrenched gender stereotypes and social norms that are an obstacle to women's equal opportunities and rights, and consequently, a change in practice and support for women to set their priorities and pursue their objectives and own activities. These are prerequisites for transformative change to gender equality.</li> <li>• <b>Women's equal rights</b> refer to political, economic, social rights or any other dimension of life as defined in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly, also described as an international bill of rights for women.</li> </ul>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	a) Number of women surveyed from non-LNOB target population b) Number of women surveyed from LNOB target population c) Total number of targeted women  <u>Calculation</u> : For the calculation the following formula will be applied: $(a+b/c*100)$
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At project level, implementing partners, with perception surveys and research</li> <li>• Perception surveys, or additional surveys, research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on changes of perceptions, attitudes and practice including for example, enabling/disabling factors, challenges and how these have been addressed, change processes, the most significant change from the perspective of targeted women and their environment, differences in the case of women from targeted LNOB population.</li> </ul>
Rationale	Women face manifold obstacles in pursuing their own interests and engaging in self-determined activities. They do not enjoy equal access to and control over economic resources, social services, they are not recognised as an important economic factor, their entry into politics and leadership function is questioned and meets with resistance, they often have limited decision-making power and have to do the whole household chores and care work. This is largely due to gender stereotypes, social norms and men's fear of losing power.

	<p>Supporting women and engaging with their environment to address such attitudes and build a supportive environment for women is essential for their equal opportunities and rights.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> a more positive attitudes and practice is evolving that enables women to set their priorities, pursue their interests, take decisions and engage in self-determined activities</p> <p><b>then</b> they enjoy more equal opportunities, can participate more equally in political, economic, social and all other dimensions of life, and thus realise their rights,</p> <p><b>because</b> their equal potential and right to self-determination are increasingly recognised, they are valued as important factors for development, the stereotypical attribution of roles and responsibilities is changing and a supportive environment for women is developing.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>Thanks to the contribution of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy % of women describe more positive attitudes and practices in their environment towards their equal opportunities and rights, which enables them to pursue their interests, take decisions and engage in self-determined activities. As a result, they can participate more equally in political, economic, social and all other dimensions of life, and thus realise their rights. This is an important contribution to transformative change to gender equality.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_10 Gender Equality - Women's influence on political decision-making</b> <b>Percentage of targeted women with a positive perception on their influence on political decision making</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M25-28	<i>Sub-objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.5:</u> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><b>Political decision making</b> refers for example to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decision making in political bodies, such as for example in national/subnational parliaments or other political representative bodies, in national/subnational governments, or political parties</li> <li>• decision making on issues related to public policy functions, such as for example the provision of public services and budgeting of public resources, or access to and use of public resources, or the definition and implementation of laws, regulations, policies, or election and voting processes etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Influence on political decision making</b> can for example be defined by the ability to shape political agenda setting, assert oneself in negotiations on political decisions, and to co-determine political decisions. This can happen by using formal as well as informal/'behind the scene' channels or power.</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<p>a) Number of surveyed women from non-LNOB target population  b) Number of surveyed women from LNOB target population  c) Total number of targeted women</p> <p><u>Calculation:</u> For the calculation the following formula will be applied:  <math>(a+b)/c \times 100</math></p>
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At project level, implementing partners</li> <li>• Perception surveys, or additional surveys, research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on women's influence on political decision making, including for example: types of influenced political decisions, the enabling, disabling factors, the change processes, and the meaning of observed change for women themselves and their nearer environment, differences in the case of women from targeted LNOB population.</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>Today, women still are largely underrepresented in political decision making, as well as in political leadership positions. Worldwide, only 27% of members of parliament, 14% of heads of government/state and around 34% of local governments are women. They often lack necessary financial resources, time, confidence, recognition and support to engage.</p> <p>Equal political participation for everyone is a human right as well as a cornerstone of democracy promotion and inclusive development. Being able to shape the design and implementation of public policies or any other policy action in their sphere of responsibility is a sign of women's empowerment and leadership in political decision making. This means unleashing the development potential of half of the world's population.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p>

	<p><b>If</b> women can influence political decision making in political bodies and on issues related to public policy functions</p> <p><b>then</b> they are able to assert their interests and enforce their priorities that can improve their lives and that of their constituency</p> <p><b>because</b> they are more knowledgeable, better resourced and organised, more confident, recognised and supported to engage.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>With the support of the SDC, in 202x / between 202x and 202x, yy% of women were able to influence political decision making according to their priorities. This is an expression of their empowerment and leadership in political decision making that can improve their life and that of their constituency. In this way SDC has also contributed to democracy promotion and to reducing the current gender gap on political participation and empowerment.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Gender Equality



Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>GEN_TRI_11 Gender Equality - Gender responsive budget management</b> <b>Percentage of supported government bodies at any level that adopt and implement gender responsive budgeting (GRB)</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M25-28	<i>Sub-objective 9: Strengthen and promote participatory rights and gender equality (inclusiveness)</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 5.c:</u> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender-responsive budgeting is defined as budget planning, approval and implementation that considers the specific needs and priorities of women and men</li> <li>Supported governments include the subnational levels, but also the national level (for example in ministries).</li> </ul>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	a) Number of supported government bodies at national level b) Number of supported subnational government bodies c) Total number of supported government bodies <u>Calculation:</u> the following formula will be applied: $(a+b)/(c)*100$
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At project level, implementing partners</li> <li>Domestic data in relation to the SDC's interventions where available</li> <li>Perception surveys, or additional surveys, research and illustrative examples by implementing partners or the SDC on gender responsive budgeting practice, including for example: enabling, disabling factors for the adoption as well as the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting, type of gender specific needs these budgets address, who benefits, the consideration of gender specific needs in the targeted LNOB population.</li> </ul>
Rationale	<p>Gender budgeting aims to link policy and legal requirements for gender equality with resource allocation. The principle of adequate financing for gender equality is rooted in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (para. 345 and 346) adopted in 1995. However, the inadequate financing led to slow and uneven implementation. Often, countries have policies and programmes in place to address gender gaps, but they lack adequate resource allocation to implement them. Ensuring requisite resources for gender equality is central to implementing and achieving SDG 5 and all gender targets across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> budget planning and implementation is more gender responsive,  <b>then</b> gender disparities in public investments, mostly to the detriment of women, will continuously decrease and both men and women will benefit more equally from needs-based public investments for their (improved) wellbeing  <b>because</b> gender specific concerns, needs and priorities are more thoroughly analysed, public budgets designed and implemented accordingly, and furthermore, public investments in favour of women are additionally increased in quantity and quality.</p>

Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	With the support of the SDC, in in 202x / between 202x and 202x the percentage of governments at any level that plan and implement budgets in a gender-responsive way is at yy%. Gender disparities mostly to the detriment of women decrease and both men and women benefit more equally from public investments for their (improved) wellbeing. With this, the SDC also contributes to enhance domestic financing of SDG 5 targets.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor on Gender Equality

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
<b>POV_ARI_1 Leave No One Behind (LNOB)</b> <b>Number of persons from left behind groups benefiting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality.</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.2</u> : By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This reference indicator aggregates the number of persons from left behind groups who benefit from Swiss funded projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequalities.</p> <p>The SDC considers as '<b>left behind</b>' those individuals or groups who are excluded from sustainable development or who do not enjoy minimum standards of living. The left behind groups of population are to be determined contextually. Two conditions guide the SDC in the identification of individuals and groups left behind or at risk of being left behind – poverty and exclusion (see <a href="#">SDC guidance LNOB</a>, p.6). Being left behind results from multiple factors rooted in the intersectionality of exclusion factors and discriminations.</p> <p><b>Benefit from:</b> means individuals of particular groups left behind can effectively access the projects and their related outcomes.</p> <p><b>Reduction in discrimination:</b> a reduction in unfair or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people based on factors of exclusion.</p> <p><b>Reduction in exclusion:</b> the process of improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of people who are disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society, the economy and political processes. Social inclusion, as opposed to exclusion, is the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society, the economy and political processes.</p> <p><b>Reduction in inequality:</b> refers to creating equitable access to services (health, social security, education, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture) and opportunities (income, decent work, vocational training, etc.) for all.</p> <p>To complement SDC monitoring, the Focal Point Poverty recommends referring to the list of <u>LNOB/poverty/inequality indicators</u> developed in partnership with the GIZ (report 'Indicators matter to leave no one behind', 2020). They allow for more precise monitoring of the LNOB objective in specific sectors such as education, health, agriculture, private sector engagement, governance and social protection.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b</p>
Measuring unit	Number of persons
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	a. Number of females b. Number of males
Data source	Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation or global programmes
Rationale	<u>Theory of change:</u>

	<p><b>If</b> projects supported by Switzerland reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequalities as experienced by left behind men and women,</p> <p><b>then</b> the poorest of the poor and most marginalised will have a chance to get out of poverty and reduce humanitarian needs,</p> <p><b>because</b> opportunities and services are targeted towards persons left behind and will empower them and include them socially, economically and politically.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the contribution of Switzerland, in 20XX xx men and yy women from left behind groups have benefited from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality. The aggregate result pools together diverse left behind groups according to different contexts. The groups include gender/sex, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, origin, economic or migration status.
Thematic responsibility	PGE Section

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<p><b>POV_TRI_3 Fiscal allocation for social protection</b></p> <p><b>Percentage in fiscal allocations towards social protection programmes, social protection governance structures, and/or human resources for social protection.</b></p>	
Contribution to objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 1.3</u>: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p><u>SDG target 10.4</u>: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>The SDC understands social protection (SP) as a set of public and private initiatives designed to support all people across the life cycle, providing protection against social and economic risks and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Well-designed social protection systems ensure a minimum income and equitable access to essential services for the poor and vulnerable and enable people to cope with shocks. SP both prevents people from falling into acute poverty and enables them to escape poverty in the long term (SDC, 2018). Social protection systems ideally comprise the three complementary social protection modalities: social assistance, social insurance and labour market policies to cover different needs. Individual SP programmes can focus on one or several modalities. The SDC's social protection intervention areas comprise social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies/interventions and interventions to strengthen social protection systems. These areas summarise various possible measures:</p> <p>1.) <b>Social assistance</b>: non-contributory, usually tax-based instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Social transfers like cash transfers (incl. non-contributory child or invalidity benefits or social pensions), vouchers or in-kind transfers;</li> <li>1.2 Public work programmes, like cash, food or vouchers for work programmes</li> <li>1.3 Fee waivers for basic health or education services</li> <li>1.4 Subsidies on food or fuel and</li> <li>1.5 Social care services to address special needs. SDC examples include programmes for Roma inclusion in the Balkans, cash-based humanitarian assistance and shock-responsive safety nets.</li> </ul> <p>2.) <b>Social insurance</b>: contributory insurance schemes that prevent people from falling into poverty following a shock in their lives. Such shocks can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Adverse personal circumstances (e.g. bad health, invalidity or (work) accidents, disability, unemployment insurance)</li> <li>2.2 Life-cycle events (e.g. maternity/paternity insurance or contributory old-age pension schemes) and</li> <li>2.3 Livelihood risks (e.g. crop/livestock insurance covering droughts, floods, displacement).</li> </ul> <p>SDC examples are social health protection mechanisms for universal health coverage; agricultural and weather-based index insurance for smallholder farmers, partially in collaboration with the private sector.</p> <p>3. <b>Labour market policies/interventions</b> which encompass the creation of employment and the promotion, preservation and diversification of livelihoods and legal frameworks and labour standards.</p>

	<p>3.1 Active measures: work sharing, training and job-search services, livelihood diversification, graduation arrangements;</p> <p>3.2 Passive measures: maternity benefits, injury compensation and sickness benefits for those in work, or changes in legislation (e.g. minimum wage, safe working conditions, provision of childcare).</p> <p>SDC examples include decent work for migrants, helping marginalised populations access employment by introducing appropriate labour market policies; protection and promotion of livelihoods in humanitarian settings.</p> <p><b>4. <i>System strengthening</i></b> comprises measures meant to strengthen the overall institutional and operational framework for social protection, including:</p> <p>4.1 Capacity development;</p> <p>4.2 Strengthening national and local governance structures and improving coordination for social protection</p> <p>4.3 Increasing the fiscal space for social protection.</p> <p>The SDC supports partner countries in more efficiently, effectively and transparently implementing SP mechanisms with the aim to increase coverage and quality, in particular for the most vulnerable. It also seeks to strengthen the coordination and cross-sectoral integration of various SP instruments with the aim to provide comprehensive support at all stages in life.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u></p> <p><math>a/b \times 100</math></p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<p>a) Amount of fiscal allocations towards social protection programmes, social protection governance structures, and/or human resources for social protection</p> <p>b) Total amount of fiscal allocations</p>
Data Source	<p>Primary data sources: project-related M&amp;E data and SDC project reports</p> <p>Secondary data sources: Administrative datasets maintained by national ministries or relevant national/sub-national social protection institutions; data from partner organisations, international organisations specialised in SP.</p>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> fiscal allocations towards social protection programmes, social protection governance structures, and/or human resources for social protection increase, <b>then</b> more individuals have access to health, education or other services and opportunities</p> <p><b>because</b> government agencies and service providers are better equipped to deliver on their mandates.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	Thanks to the contribution of Switzerland, the fiscal allocation toward social protection increased by xx % compared to the previous year's budget.
Thematic Responsibility	PGE Section

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<b>POV_TRI_4 Social Protection Coverage</b> <b>Number of people from left behind groups who benefit from some form of social protection (social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies).</b>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 1.3</u>: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p><u>SDG target 10.4</u>: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>The SDC understands social protection (SP) as a set of public and private initiatives designed to support all people across the life cycle, providing protection against social and economic risks and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Well-designed social protection systems ensure a minimum income and equitable access to essential services for the poor and vulnerable and enable people to cope with shocks. SP both prevents people from falling into acute poverty and enables them to escape poverty in the long term (SDC, 2018). Social protection systems ideally comprise the <b>three complementary social protection modalities: social assistance, social insurance and labour market policies</b> to cover different needs. Individual SP programmes can focus on one or several modalities. The <b>SDC's social protection intervention areas</b> comprise <b>social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies/interventions</b> and <b>interventions to strengthen social protection systems</b>. These areas summarise various possible measures:</p> <p><b>1.) Social assistance:</b> non-contributory, usually tax-based instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Social transfers like cash transfers (incl. non-contributory child or invalidity benefits or social pensions), vouchers or in-kind transfers;</li> <li>1.2 Public work programmes, like cash, food or vouchers for work programmes</li> <li>1.3 Fee waivers for basic health or education services</li> <li>1.4 Subsidies on food or fuel and</li> <li>1.5 Social care services to address special needs.</li> </ul> <p>SDC examples include programmes for Roma inclusion in the Balkans, cash-based humanitarian assistance and shock-responsive safety nets.</p> <p><b>2.) Social insurance:</b> contributory insurance schemes that prevent people from falling into poverty following a shock in their lives. Such shocks can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Adverse personal circumstances (e.g. bad health, invalidity or (work) accidents, disability, unemployment insurance)</li> <li>2.2 Life-cycle events (e.g. maternity/paternity insurance or contributory old-age pension schemes) and</li> <li>2.3 Livelihood risks (e.g. crop/livestock insurance covering droughts, floods, displacement).</li> </ul> <p>SDC examples are social health protection mechanisms for universal health coverage; agricultural and weather-based index insurance for smallholder farmers, partially in collaboration with the private sector.</p> <p><b>3. Labour market policies/interventions</b> which encompass the creation of employment and the promotion, preservation and diversification of livelihoods and legal frameworks and labour standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Active measures: work sharing, training and job-search services, livelihood diversification, graduation arrangements;</li> </ul>

	<p>3.2 Passive measures: maternity benefits, injury compensation and sickness benefits for those in work, or changes in legislation (e.g. minimum wage, safe working conditions, provision of childcare).</p> <p>SDC examples include decent work for migrants, helping marginalised populations access employment by introducing appropriate labour market policies; protection and promotion of livelihoods in humanitarian settings.</p> <p><b>4. System strengthening</b> comprises measures meant to strengthen the overall institutional and operational framework for social protection, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Capacity development;</li> <li>4.2 Strengthening national and local governance structures and improving coordination for social protection</li> <li>4.3 Increasing the fiscal space for social protection.</li> </ul> <p>The SDC supports partner countries in more efficiently, effectively and transparently implementing SP mechanisms with the aim to increase coverage and quality, in particular for the most vulnerable. It also seeks to strengthen the coordination and cross-sectoral integration of various SP instruments with the aim to provide comprehensive support at all stages in life.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u></p> <p>a+b</p>
Measuring unit	Number
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Number of females from left behind groups who benefit from some form of social protection (social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies).</li> <li>b) Number of males from left behind groups who benefit from some form of social protection (social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies).</li> </ul>
Data Source	<p>Primary data sources: project-related M&amp;E data and SDC project reports</p> <p>Secondary data sources: Administrative datasets maintained by national ministries or relevant national/sub-national social protection institutions; data from partner organisations, international organisations specialised in SP.</p>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> people from left behind groups benefit from some form of social protection, <b>then</b> they have better chances to escape poverty, cope with shocks, live a healthy life in dignity, participate as active member of society and contribute to the economy,</p> <p><b>because</b> social protection can be used as an <b>effective short-term measure</b> to mitigate immediate risks from loss of income/employment/food security/health and other life-cycle risks or adverse events that would otherwise push people into poverty, and to improve access to social services and (re)establish livelihoods.</p> <p><b>because</b> social protection can also be used as a <b>long-term preventative and mitigation measure</b> to increase the resilience of individuals throughout their lives to better cope with future risks, and to enable countries to react faster to future crises in order to recover faster in the long term.</p> <p>SP crosscuts a number of the SDC's thematic areas and offers opportunities to bridge the nexus from humanitarian assistance to longer-term development responses and more coherent, sustainable systems. The SDC understands SP as an effective means to address the core principle to 'Leave no one behind'.</p>



Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	Switzerland's contribution helped to ensure that xx people from left behind groups benefited from some form of social protection in 20XX.
Thematic Responsibility	PGE Section